NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1895. - COPYRIGHT 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH AVENUE BEGGARS.

THEY ARE ONE OF NEW YORK'S SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTIONS.

Professional Mendicants Who Have Regular Stations on the Avenue, and Reap a Sattsmittory Harvest Without Even the Treuble of Occasionally Changing the Nature of Their Plea-Picturesque and Ingenious, Self-Contained and Persistent.

As an institution the New York beggar is a success. He is picturesque, ingenious, and usu-ally an excellent judge of character. Two centuries ago he would have been a highwayman, but the stringent safeguards of the latter-day law have made Turpinesque enterprise very risky, and the modern descendant of the knight of the heath is fain to resort to appeal instead of demand, although it would not be well to in-trust him with the care of a helpless person wearing diamonds on his shirt front and green backs in his pockets. As it is, the beggar is liable to arrest in the pursuit of his profession should be come too prominently to the notice of the police. Notwithstanding this, he manages to make begging pay, as an evening walk on Fifth evenue will demonstrate.



ONE OF THE REGULARS.

This street of wealth is the beggars' most profitable field. Here he meets with people best able to give, and not from any false sense of modesty in pressing his claims or lack of perseverance does the beggar fail in his test of this ability. It is not quite fair to use the masculine he in speaking of the Fifth avenue beggars, since woman has asserted her equality of rights in this field, too, and one of the most prominent beggars on the avenue is of the gentler sex.

Coming upon her from the rear, one sees what is apparently an aged dame with a pain in her midst. She is bent almost double, and as she rocks slowly from side to side heartrending groans and cries fill the air. But these lamen tations are not from the old lady's midst, but from that of a small and asthmatic hurdy-gurdy which stands in front of her, and which, as she turns the handle, emits gruesome and ghastly tones quite in keeping with the death's-head countenance of the crone. In one sense she is not a beggar, for she lifts up no appealing voice, but her general air and attitude are calculated to impart to the passer-by the impression that a



A MUSICAL PRODICY.

donation of coin will not be refused if tendered in the proper spirit, and, in short, that Madam is not grinding out yards of phonetic agony from her torture box for her health. She is always to be found on a corner, usually Thirty-ninth or Fortieth street, and near the edge of the gutter. Her chief rival in the line of musical mendicancy is a somewhat distorted individual with a skull cap and an accordion, whose chief claim to consideration is the fortitude with which he endures his own performances on the instrucancy is a somewhat distorted individual with a skull cap and an accordion, whose chief claim to consideration is the fortitude with which he endures his own performances on the instrument. His usual place of business is near the Forty-second street reservoir, where he plants himself on a small camp stool, with a cigar box in front of him and his accordion in his hands, and proceeds to squeeze out of that contrivance wild wails that can be heard for blocks around. His rendering of "Annie Laurie" has been known to bring tears to the eyes of a strong policeman, and nothing in musical annals up to date is equal to "Sweet Marie" as interpreted by this artist. Women are his chief contributors. "Foor thing," they say; "he's doing the best he can," and then they drop a nickel in the cigar box and depart, followed by the more than ordinarily flendish whoop from the accordion which signalizes every contribution, and is probably intended as an expression of gratitude. These two are day laborers, and so, too, is the youth with a pathetic cast of countenance, a case of artificial hip disease, and a crutch to fit if. His right hand is outstretched to all men, and the jerky, limping movement with which he projects himself along is the envy of the profession. Some of the good people whose pity for the poor paralytic has taken the form of coin would be surprised



THE EVER-READY HAND.

THE EVER-HEADY HAND.
If they could see this mournful-looking youth at that Pearl street haven known as "The Beggars' Rest." doing a clog dance or making himself, as he has a habit of doing the centre of a Park row free fight, spreading devastation on all sides with his swinging crutch. Once in a while his temper crops but in business hours as it did one afternoon last week when a near-sighted old farmer coming over from the Grand Central Station met him and seeing the outstretched hand seized it and gave it a hearty shake, exclaiming:

stretched hand seized it and gave it a hearty stake, exclaiming:

"Why, haow air ye? Didn't know ye at first; reelly! I didn't. Heard about ye gettin' mixed ato a reaper'n mower daown Scipio way. Ben in taown long?"

What the beggar said in reply showed him to be a man of wrath, and grieved the simple old farmer, who went on wagging his head to em-phasize his muttered remarks that "thet boy had learnt bad words sence he come to New York."

is by night that the beggar shines in his It is by night that the beggar shines in his profession. To him the might beating, said where in the daytime a few muttered we had a preside the all that be dayes in securit himself, when tarkness falls he will fail whis prey like his indian on the trail, and the bace that he will develop should the object of his parant endeaver to escate by a burst of speed suggests gargeous possibilities as a sprinter inherent in him. Not

only this, but he can keep up the pace indefinitely and also a conversation of much fervor
and few pauses, running much like this:

"Wontche give a poor man a nickel please
mister may Goul bless you for a kind-hearted
gent if you'll give me a nickel I ain't had a
bite to eat since yesterday please boss. I ain't,
on the level, and not a bed to put me head on
if you would mister just one nickel may you
never be hungry as I am nor want the price of
a night's ledging please mister if you get a
few cents for a poor unfortunate may heaven
be good to you think of me out here without a
cent please boss. I'm hungry," and so on indefinitely.

Unhappy is the man who is with a lady when
one of these fellows gets after him. The beggars
know this for "good graft," as they call it. Out
of respect for his companion the victim is de-



LIKE THE INDIAN ON THE TRAIL. LIRE THE INDIAN ON THE THAIL.

barred from turning around and kicking the unfortunate mendicant, who tage on behind with
his unceasing flow of world recital, occasionally
varying the process by dodging around in front
and backing along just in front of the couple,
waiting for the remark to come from the lady,
as he knows it will come in time:

"Do give him something and get rid of him.
He'll never leave if you don't."

Or perhaps if she is tender-hearted and unused to the wiles of the begrar clan she will
pity the applicant's misfortunes in such words
as her companion feels bound to match in coin,
on pain of being set down for an unfeeling mon-



ster. This is the easiest quarry known to the profession. It is part of the ethics of the business of beggary never to evince any temper upon meeting with a refusal. If after being pursued for blocks you turn flercely upon your annoyer and say. for blocks you turn hercely upon and say:
"Get out now or I'll have you arrested," the chances are that he will reply meekly:
"All right, sic. May you never be as hungry

"All right, sir. May you never be as hungry as I am."
But if after walking on a few feet you turn suddenly you will probably observe your apostle of meekness indulging in gestures indicative of unboly desires. To refuse mildly one of these gentry is simply a waste of time. Only a threat of police or bedily injury will shake them off, and not always that. One of the most persistent of the class is a butler-like-looking beggar with a slightly British manner of spectr. A gentleman once attempted to be mild but firm with him, but the strain was too great,



and he lost mildness, firmness, temper, and finally coherence in his attempts to discourage the applicant for aims. As near as he can remember the conversation it ran about as follows, the beggar opening it by lifting his hat and saying realitaly. politely:
"Begging y' pardon, sir, could I awak you for
a little aid to a poor chap as is down on his

a little aid to a poor chap as is down on his luck?"

No: I have nothing for you."

"Begging y pardon, sir; but I'm surs if you'd but listen for a minute you couldn't help but pity me, sir."

"I haven't a cent of change with me."

"But, sir, you wouldn't see a poor chap go hungry and without a bed, sir, surely."

"I never give to beggars."

"Ah, but I'm not an ordinary beggar, sir. I'm a most unlucky...."

"I haven't anything for you."
"All I ask, sir, is a few ceats to get..."
"I won't give you a cent."
"to get a bite to eat and a..."



THE PERSISTENT BRITON. "— place to sleep, said all I need is—"
"Not a damned read?"
"— a few hencies. You wouldn't refuse—"
"I wouldn't give you a cent to save your infernal life." a goor fellow what would make him a happy "The you want me to ..." "The you want me to" " man, when it costs you only a few pen-

ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE.

Bargains in Silver, Porcelains, Diamonds, Clocks, Etc.

We wish to call your attention to a num ber of special bargains that you can secure only while this sale lasts.

Clock Sets.

Several of Sevres and Ormolu, slightly damaged; former price, \$125..now \$35.00

Silver Tea Sets, Five pieces, very handsome, former price \$450.....now \$270

Silver Tete-a-Tete Sets. English designs, former price \$75.00;

A special lot of SPOONS and FORKS A number of MIRRORS, BRUSHES, and other TOILET ARTICLES, odd pieces -at 60 per cent, discount.

A special room reserved for this collection, and filled with choice bargains in Cut Glass. Canes, Umbrellas, Rare pieces of Doulton ware, Tables, Cabinets, Bronzes, and Silver -from 50 to 75 per cent, below cost

J. H. Johnston & Co. 17 UNION SQUARE.

Established 1844.

"Damn you; if I had a pistol—"
"Hope you won't think me too annoying, sir

you just—"Anary! Oh, what makes you suppose that?

HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND

Almost Ready for Publication, but a Few More Points Yet Need to Be Covered, The history of the Twenty-second Regiment which for the last two years Gen. Wingate has been writing, at the request of the Board of Officers, is substantially completed. It will give an account of the organization of the regiment in 1861, and of the condition of National Guard matters at that period. It will also describe the "Harper's Ferry" campaign of 1862. The history of the Penn-sylvania campaign of 1863 has been prepared with great care. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity new afforded by the publication in the Rebellion Records of the official orders and correspondence of the North and South, supplemented by old letters, scrapbooks, and other similar data, to prepare an account of the inside history of the defence of Harrisburg and the line of the Susquehanna, by which the Confederate army was held in check until it could be overtaken by the army of the Potomac, which it is believed has never before been published. This must be most interesting to all the members of the National Guard organizations which participated in that eventful campaign, and will be of historical value.

In addition to describing the leading facts in the history of the regiment, special chapters are devoted to the draft riots, the Orange riot, the inception of ridle practice, the different struggles for an armory, and the "march to Peckskill." The Buffalo campaign is described at length, and it is intended also to give an account of the experiences of the Twenty-second in Brooklyn, Gen. Wingate has been assisted by Capt, Jardine and Chaplain Dunnell (who constituted with him the committee on the history to which latest.-Col. King has recently been added in getting together the facts in relation to what has taken place since he left the regiment. A large number of others have also furnished important information, including ex-Col. J. Farley Cox. ex-Capt. Henry E. Howland, Col. Rufus King, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Samuel Carey, A. A. G. of Gen. Baldy Smith' in 1801; Col. T. S. Garnett, Chief of Staff of the Confederate General J. E. R. Stuart, who besieged the Twenty-second at Carlisle; Col. William J. Harding, ex-Col. John Ward of the Twelfth, ex-Lieut. William Man, Lieut. Samuel C. Perkins of Lander's Philadelphia Battery, besides Lieut. Col. King, Major Bartlett, and many other members and ex-members of the regiment.

It is intended to include in the work the names of all of the Twenty-second who served during the war. The committee have here unable to procure permission from the Secretary of War to copy the muster-out roll of the regiment for 1862 is also missing. They have obtained lists of the members of Companies A and H who served in 1862 is also missing. They have obtained lists of the members of companies A and the who served in 1862 is also missing. They have obtained lists of the members of compan Confederate army was held in check until it could be overtaken by the army of the Potomac

VASSAR ALUMNE.

The Annual Meeting and Luncheon Held at

the Hotel Brunswick, The annual business meeting of the New York branch of the Associate Alumna of Vassar College was held yesterday morning at the Hotel Brunswick. Mrs. J. Wells Champney, the retiring President, presided. The principal bustness was the election of officers for the coming year. Two tickets were presented, and this was productive of a spirited contest. The candidates chosen were: Miss M. L. Avery, President; Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Vice-President; Miss H. M. Jenckes, Secretary; Miss Lida N. Harkness, Treasurer, and Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Louise Starkwesther, and Mrs. Barton Perry.

ness, Treasurer, and Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Louise Starkweather, and Mrs. Barton Perry, directors.

A discussion followed as to the advisability of the society joining the New York State Federation. It was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee, to be presented for decision at the hear regular meeting a year hence. After the business meeting the New York branch Joined the General Associate Alumnas in a luncheon. Representatives of various branches including Hoston, Chicago, Cleveland, California, and Washington, were present. Covers were laid for 200. In the descarations no flowers were not long the three were palms, whose rich green colors were enhanced by electrical effects in lighting. At the President's table were Dr. Robert Coller, Dr. James M. Taylor, Miss Chlabolm, Miss Grinell, Mrs. Emerson, Miss Franklyn, Miss Chenleid, Emerson, Miss Franklyn, Miss Chenleid, Prof. French, and Mrs. Kendries, princlesia of Vassar, Among those present were Mrs. W. T. Cornell, Mrs. G. G. Trask, Mrs. E. H. Richards, Mrs. Mrs. G. G. Trask, Mrs. E. H. Richards, Mrs. J. H. Nerrill, Mrs. C. D. Stowall, Mrs. J. W. Snepard, Mrs. W. J. Hichardson, Mrs. J. M. Gerrish, Mrs. T. J. Hachus, Mrs. F. E. Fitch, Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Miss Annie Breem, Mrs. R. I. Malthy, Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, Miss H. D. Brown, Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Mrs. H. C. Folger, Miss Mary Colgate, and Mrs. N. W. Liggett.

Amberst's Glee, Banjo, and Mandelin Ciuba Amberst's glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs will give their New York concert this year on March 2d at the Berkeloy Lyccum. It will be given under the suspices of a committee appointed by the New York Alumni Association, and special efforts will be mode to insure its success. The Ambierst clubs visited England last summer son gave a sorre of concerts that were a novely there and were well received. There are about thirty-five undergraugates in the three clubs this year, and they have introduced a number of new gives.

B. Altman & Co. Dressmaking

Dept.

Third Floor.

To-morrow, Monday, Feb. 25, seventy Garments, consisting of Ladies' Waists, Skirts, and Costumes (recently made up), will be disposed of at EX-TREMELY LOW PRICES:

CHIFFON WAISTS, ALSO WOOLEN AND SILK SKIRTS.

\$27.50,

WOOLEN AND SILK COSTUMES,

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

LAND RIGHTS OF STATES.

Bill to Give Federal Land to New York and Some of Her Sisters,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-Thirty States of the Union are the direct beneficiaries of a bill introduced in the House by the Hon. W. M. Beckner of Kentucky, under the title "A bill to equalize the several States of the Union in the grant of lands for public school purposes." The bill provides that there be granted to the States named scrip for the amount of public land set opposite their names to be sold and the proceeds to be used in maintaining a free public school system in said States. The following list of States is given with the amount of land and the value at the price of \$1.25 an acre:

Names.	Acres.	Value.
New Hampshire	829,955	\$411.44
Massachusetts	277,888	346,666
Rinode Island	46,485	55,04
Connecticut	108,389	210.48
New York	1.671.111	2.088.888
New Jersey	295,822	869,77
Pennsylvania		2,041,666
Delaware		93.540
Maryland		494.100
Virginia.		1.704.853
North Carolina	1.802.801	2,253,50
South Carolina		1.511.116
Georgia		2,577,77
Kentucky		1.674,666
Vermont		453,506
Tennessee		2,027,916
Maine		1.530.586
West Virginia		1,022,22
Ghio.		888,050
Louisiana		917.416
Indiana		751,31
Mississippl		1,047,910
Hinots		1,281,420
Alabama		1,127,15
Missouri		1,452,670
Arkausas.	925,007	1,153,034
Michigan	1 003 521	1,955,460
Florida		1,817,066
Iowa		
Wisconsin	958,648	1,219,750
		1,198,810
A total of 27,589,996 ac	res valued	tt \$34,487,

495, on a basis of \$1.25 an acre. Not including Alaska, Indian, and military reservations and railroad and other selections not yet adjudi-cated which may be restored to the public do-main, the Government owns 606,040,313 acres. The discrepancies in the amounts apportioned are accounted for by the fact that some States

The discrepancies in the amounts apportioned are accounted for by the fact that some States have been more favored than others.

In 1785 the Congress of the colonies passed an ordinance providing that lot 150 fevery township be reserved for the maintenance of a public school within said district, and from this time until 1853 each State admitted received the benefit of the same reservation. In the act organizing the Territory of Oregon, dated Aug. 14, 1848, Stephen A. Douglas inserted an additional grant of the thirty-sixth section for school purposes, making a reservation of two sections, or 1,280 acres, in each township of six miles square, which has been the policy with reference to all States since admitted.

The lands thus given have aggregated 67,893,-919 acres, and the States and Territories have received an additional 1,165,520 acres for university purposes, originating with the admission of Ohio. The Agricultural and Mechanical College act of 1869 gave these States a further advantage in that those in which there were no public lands were compelled to take scrip which they could only sell before locating the lands. The amount passed under this act equalled p.,600,000 acres. Under the Swamp and Overflowed Lands act the saline land grants, grants for building canals, military roads, railroads, and other minor grants, these favored States have received 196,569,372 acres more. The object of the bill is to equalize the rights of the original States and those in which there was no public domain at the time of their admission.

The funeral of Mrs. Rhoda E. Cockran, the wife of Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, was held yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth street. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon of St. Laurence's Church, Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue, a close friend of the family, celebrated the solemn requiem high mass, assisted by the Rev. Father requiem high mass, assisted by the Rev. Father Dermon and Deacon Ryan of St. Xavier's, Father Young had charge of the music. Father McKinnon delivered the sermon. After the blessing of the body the cofin was taken to the Grand Central Station, followed by the immediate members of the family only. A special train was in waiting and the body was taken to Woodlawn. Father McKinnon accompanied it, in order to consecrate the grave. Among those who attended the services in the church were Archbishop Corrigan, ex-Mayor Grant, Judge Fitzgerald. Police Justice Hogan. Delancey Nicoll. Edward L. Carey, and Commissioner of Charities Sheehy. Charities Sheehy.

Leaped from a Window to Escape Arrest, Edward Conneil, 30 years old, got drunk and heat his widowed mother with whom he lives at 326 Tenth avenue. Mrs. Conneil obtained a warrant for her son's arrest on Friday after-noon, and Court Officer Hunt of the Jefferson Market squad went to serve it. He found Conneil in bed, and before the officer could prevent it the man jumped up and, rushing to the fire search, dropped into the yard, two stories below. Hunt ran down both flights of stairs and into the yard. Tonnell could not be seen. The yard is a big one, and in it are several out houses, hunt at once concluded that the fugitive must be in one of them, and he shouted out that he would shoet if he aldn't come cut. Connell answered back to shoot away, from fired a shot in the air, whereupon Connell promptly emerged, begging the policeman not to kill him.

At the Jefferson Market Court he was placed under bonds to keep the peace. nell in bed, and before the officer could prevent

Kumfurt Shoe Co. Simpson, Crawford Simpson, Crawford SPECIAL SALES.

Men's Fine Calf LACE SHOES.

EXTRA HEAVY,

THREE SOLES. Also CORK SOLES

FOR POLICEMEN, LETTER CARRIERS, AND GEN



Ladies' Dongola Kid

OXFORD TIES. PATENT LEATHER THES. FRENCH HEEL, OPERA



TWO STORES:

28 East 14th St., 165 Grand St., Bet. 5th av. and B'way. Cor. Centre, near B'way.

THE BUEZ CANAL.

Do Lesseps Accused of Taking to Himself Glory Belonging to Another. "There have been several piercers of isthmuses," writes a contributor to the Journal des Economistes, "though most persons know but one." The truth is, says the writer, that the great enterprises of De Lesseps were conceived by others. Napoleon had the Suez Canal in mind during the Egyptian campaign, and Met

ternich entertained the scheme in 1831, and thirty years later prepared a memoir upon all that had been done to bring about a realization of the project. But Saint-Simon, who fought under Washington for the independence of this country and founded the French school of State Socialists, formed a plan for piercing not only the isthmus of Suez, but as well that of Panama, and it was the determined and unselfish efforts of his pupil, Enfantin, that made the Enfantin was not only an earnest advocate of State socialism, but an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities for good lying in unproved international communications. He wished to conneet the Mediterranean and Red seas, less for the material gain to commerce than with a view

nect the Mediterranean and Red seas, less for the material gain to commerce than with a view to extending Western influence over the East. Enfantin, sometimes called the father of the sect, gave himself up with passion to the subject of the Suez Canal. He and his disciples set themselves to study the project, after having abandoned some curious absurdities, and with a chosen body of engineers he himself went out to Egypt to examine the route. The party placed themselves at the service of Mehemet All to aid in his projects for improving the Nile, and thus obtained a certain standing in Egypt. Five of the party died of the placue or of exposure and fatigue. The canal project slumbered for twelve years, and then an international society for the study of engineering subjects was formed, and its headquarters were established in Enfantia's house in Parls. Robert Stephenson and men of like standing in France and Austria joined the society, and municipal bodies along the Mediterranean and elsewhere contributed to a fund for the society. Stephenson interabandonad the canal project and declared it impossible of fulfilment. Enfantin was not to be driven from his plan. His only fear was that he might be suspected of undertaking it for personal gain. He tried to interest all Europe and even America. It was not until about 1854 that he lessers, whom Enfantin had known in Egypt, was enlisted in the project. De Lesseps was asked, by reason of his relations with the khedite, to obtain the necessary authorization for the work from the Government of Egypt. From that time the Lesseps was at the head of the scheme, and was the great flure in the eye of the public.

Friends urged Enfantin to put forward his claim to authorship, but he refused to do so, saying that doubtless the truth of history wund one day demand that the world should know that the great idea was conceived by "Utopians, dramers, foois," but pricalaining kimself ready to praise the man who should carry the project into effect and to cry glory to God at its completio

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA A Man Who Says the Ship's Lead Brought Him a Five-dollar Gold Piece.

When the steamer City of Augusta of the Salast Monday afternoon one of the passengers, an old man with snow-white hair and beard, walked into the saloon and approached a group of pos-sengers seated at a table. In his hand he held a five-dollar gold piece. Stopping before the group and holding out the coin, he said:

There is a gold piece that has just come from the bottom of the ocean. I was on deck when they were heaving the lead, and after the second officer had examined the soap on the end of it to see what kind of substance it brought up and had placed it again in the rack at the side of the rait, out of curtosits it, too, cranical it. Looking at the end where the scap is put I saw through the dark gray clay which the load had brought up from the bottom something resten, and, taking out my kinfe, dug into the soft substance and drew forth this gold place. It was edgeways in the scap at the end of the lead, and in no other way could it have puten there than by being poked up from the bottom.

As he held the gold place in his hand and afterward passed it to the pussengers to examine, it could be seen that it was covered with soap and was dull in appearance. The water where it is asserted the roin was taken was about 150 feet deep. All the passengers soon heard of the find. Many doubted the stary of the white-haired uscernger, but he firmy adhered to the original story that the gold piece came from the bottom of the occast and was brought up by the lead of the City of Aumissa, Capt it, (. Dagrett, the commander of the ship, shook his head when he heard the sider. That highly at dinner he told the passengers that he had decided to give up his command and go dishing for gold pieces of Cape Hatteras instead. of it to see what kind of substance is brought up

& SIMPSON.

Silk Department.

Rich Black Dress Silks.

We are showing, at very low prices, a complete assertment of the most thoroughly reliable Black Silks, in all the various new weaves and qualities, particularly desirable for the present season.

Two Specials for Monday.

100 pieces Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, heavy quality and rich finish, at 79c. vard; real value \$1.00.

150 pieces Black Taffeta, all silk, 24 inches wide, small and large designs, at 58c. yard; worth 75c.

Dress Goods Dept.

Just received by steamer Bourgogne the latest effects in Crepons, viz.:

Goffre, Damier, Chiffon, Vaporeaux, Plain, Striped and

Illuminated Tricotine

all of which are marked at Very Attractive Prices.

High - Class Novelties in Mohair and Goats' Hair, plain

and embroidered; Lenos and Mozambiques, in striped and knotted weaves; Tissue and Gauze de Ball in crepon and lace effects.

Special-2,500 yards French Novelty Suitings, in all-wool and silk-and-wool, at 69c. yard; value \$1.00. All new goods.

Black Goods.

In this Department our assortment

of Crepons is unsurpassed Special-2,000 yards All-wool Crepons, in a number of new designs, at 98c. yard; value \$1.35.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED. Henderson, the Hotel Thief, Is Wanted by

the Police of Baltimore. Thomas Henderson, alias George Garnett, the hotel thief, who was arrested late on Thursday night by Central Office detectives Price and McCaffery, was again arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. At the request of the two detectives, Justice Simms dis-

charged the prisoner.

Henderson did not enjoy his liberty long, however, for he was rearrested as he was about to leave the court room. This time he was taken charge of by Detective Ward of Battimore and Detective Doyle of Jersey City. Detective Ward has been looking for Henderson for a week. Henderson went to Baldimore last Friday a week ago, and registered at the Eniaw House as J. W. Milton. He stopped there one day, and then disappeared with \$550 worth of jewelry, the property of a guest at the hotel. From Baltimore Headerson went to Washington, where he registered at the Arlington Hotel as Henry Conger. He stopped only one day in Washington. The next place he visited was Philadelphia, where he put up at the Continental Hotel and succeeded in robbing a guest of some jeweiry. Then he came to Jersey City, atopping at Taylor's Hotel. Delective Ward arrived in Jersey City one day late. Knowing what a clover rascal Henderson was, he went to the Chief of Police of Jersey City and asked for help. Boyle was detailed to assist him. They found that the man had left his bargage at Taylor's Hotel, but had come to this city. When they rend of his arrest in The Sin's they at once wont to the Jefferson Market Fourt. They were just in time.

I jettlerson was again arraigned before Justice Simess and was held to await the arrival of extradition papers. Detective Doyle of Jersey City. Detective Ward

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

About \$10,000,000 Paid Yearly by American Cities for Gas and Electricity. It costs about \$10,000,000 a year to supply gas and electricity for illuminating purposes in the cities of the United States. This total is exclusive, of course, of the amount paid by individmals, corporations, hotels, theatres, and railroad and steamship companies. It covers only the item of gas and electricity furnished under official authority and at the public expense.

The city of New York appropriates for gas and electric infacting \$250,000 a year. Of this som \$105,000 is divided among four gas companies. The sum of \$30,000 piec to the electric light companies with seven of which the city has contracts. The gas simpliced in public departments exists \$10,000 width on a land about \$1,000 is expected for hapd the land as an about \$1,000 is expected for hapd the land;

In Chicago the cost of gas is \$1,00,000 a year, thickness owning its covar electric light plant. Philadelphia count its covar inclining plant and spends \$100,000 a year for highligh and a year for children owning its covar for highling. San Francisca spends \$200,000 a year action about the same. St. Louis spends more in a year for electric light introduce that for gas diministion, and is the only large city of the 1 high States of which like it rue. New York city gas well soon is the essent in the East diver gas funded from flux reasons of gas barried in New York will be as it were. The imported article. It could be city \$7 a year to furnish gas for the dog pound. the item of gas and electricity furnished under



Unapproachable Values in Ladies' Waists.

Embracing the latest Spring effects in both fabrics and styles.

Striped and Plain India and Taffeta Silk Waists, extra full sleeves, draped collars and belts,

2.98 and 3.98.

Figured Changeable and Striped Silk Waists, collars and belts. velvet and silk trimmed, extra full puff sleeves,

4.98 and 7.50.

Striped Taffeta Silk Waists (boned). in evening and street shades, blouse fronts and extra full sleeves,

9.75.

Laundered Waists

Made of Lawn, Chambray and Percale, high rolling collars and yoks backs, extra full sleeves, in a great variety of new colorings and patterns,

49c., 65c., 95c.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Lace Department.

Silk Chiffon Draperies, Special sale Silk Chiffon fabric of the correct crepe finish, full 42 inches wide, in 23 different colors, also black, cream, and white, 59c. yard; regular price 85c. Positively the best value in the market.

Chiffon Bandings. 7,500 yards Satin Stripe Chiffon Bandings, 10 inches wide, in all colors now in demand for dress trimming, 19c. yard; worth 80c. Brussels Point Laces. The new Brus-

sels Point Laces at specially low prices

-9 inches wide, 45c. yard; 14 inches wide, 69c. yard, and in other widths at 65c. and 85c. yard. Lierre Laces. The new Lierre Lace at 39c., 55c. and 73c. yard; guaranteed

lowest prices. Ecru Point Venise Edgings, in patterns designed for applique effects on

velvet capes and dress garnitures. Lace Nets. A complete assortment of Eccu Point Venise and Broderie Anglais Lace Nets, desirable for yokes and bodice trimming, 27 inches wide, 98c. and \$1.25 yard. Also special values in Black Beaded Nets, 27 inches wide, 890, yards worth \$1,25.

Muslin Embroideries.

The greatest sacrifice ever made in this class of goods will be in our offering on Monday of several thousand yards of Allover Embroidered Muslins, 45 inches wide, that have been retailed from 750, to \$1.50 per yard; all at 27c. yard.

Excellent values in Cambric, Nainsock, and India Linen Edgings, loop edges, and Irish Point effects, 6 inches wide, 121/c. yard; worth 20c. All widths of Embroidered Muslin Bead-

A new importation of Broderic Anglais

Cambric Edgings at 25c, yard.

ings, Insertions, and Bandings (the latter with loop edges each side). Closing out our entire stock of fine Embroidered Muslin Aprons

Art Embreidery Dept.

DRAPERY SILKS.

at 29c. each; were 65c.

The largest collection of high-class Fancy Florentine Drapery Silks ever placed on sale, the products of the most noted maninfacturers; in very latest and choicest designs, 32 inches wide, 59c, yard.

Special Sale of Novelty Silk Drapery fabrics in new weaves, as follows: Armure, Duploal and Chang Yang, in rich Eastern colorings and patterns, very fine fabrics, sultable for Draperles, Portieres, Lambrequins, Sofa Pillows, &cc., at 79c. yard; regular retail price \$1.25.

SOFA PILLOWS.

Silk-covered Sofa Pillows, with 814-inch silk ruffle, 18 inches square, feather filled, OSc. each; #4 inches square, \$1.08 each.

Special-Sofa Pillows, ready for covering, genouse feather filled, 18 inches square, 43c. each: 22 inches square, 68c. each: 24 inches square, 1970, each, (Ladies desiring to make up their own Sofa Pillows can find all necessary materials in our Art Dept.)

P. SCHERER, Agent. Sth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.